

Chapter 1

Colleges and Enrollments

WSU Spokane Academic Center

Colleges and Enrollments

Who is providing higher education in Washington?

Public four-year institutions: Research Comprehensive

Public community and technical colleges

Independent institutions

Washington has a variety of schools that provide education beyond the high school level. The highest number of enrollments occurs at the public colleges and universities, while the independent sector contributes significantly.

For specific information about a particular institution, the HECB Web site (www.hecb.wa.gov) has links to many institutions listed here.

Public four-year colleges and universities

Washington hosts six public baccalaureate institutions, each of which is governed by a board of regents or trustees appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. In addition to the main campus location, many have branch campuses or centers in other parts of the state.

Four-year institutions are divided into two types: research and comprehensive. The research universities offer baccalaureate through professional degree programs. Comprehensive institutions offer baccalaureate and master's level programs.

Research institutions

- University of WashingtonSeattle
Branch campuses:
University of Washington Bothell
University of Washington Tacoma
- Washington State University Pullman/Spokane*
Branch campuses:
Washington State University Tri-Cities
Washington State University Vancouver

Comprehensive institutions

- Central Washington University Ellensburg
- Eastern Washington University Cheney
- The Evergreen State College Olympia
- Western Washington University Bellingham

*In 2004, the Legislature removed the “branch” designation for Washington State University Spokane.

Colleges and Enrollments

Community and technical colleges (public two-year)

Washington has 34 public community and technical colleges that grant certificates and associate degrees. In addition, in July 2006, the HECB approved pilot baccalaureate programs at four community colleges. The two-year schools are governed by boards of trustees appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. Associate degrees usually require two years of full-time coursework. Students enroll in community and technical colleges for various purposes, including academic programs, workforce training, basic skills, and home/family life enrichment.

Washington also is home to a federally-funded public institution – Northwest Indian College, near Bellingham.

Independent four-year schools

The term “independent” is used in this document to denote institutions primarily supported by non-public funding sources. Some independent schools have a religious affiliation, while others do not. Both private nonprofit institutions and private for-profit institutions are included.

Data for 33 independent four-year institutions are reported using information gathered through the annual federal survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics – the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

In addition to these 33 institutions, there are several other four-year colleges and universities based in other states authorized to offer coursework in Washington under the Degree-Granting Institutions Act. However, the 33 institutions reflected in this document include the vast majority of independent four-year enrollments in Washington.

Other independent schools

A number of private career institutions offer coursework and programs – in many cases focused on workforce development and job training. Cosmetology and computer graphics are two examples, but there are many others. Some of these institutions, though not all, grant associate degrees and/or certificates. Data on these independent schools are not included in this document. (One source of information on these institutions is the Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board: www.wtb.wa.gov.)

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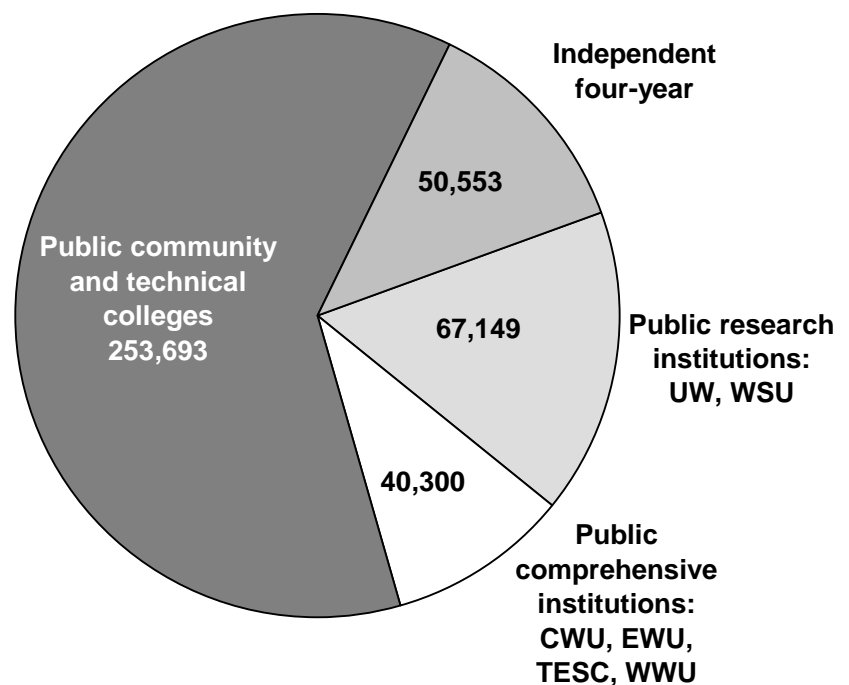
Public four-year

**Public two-year
community and
technical colleges**

**Independent
four-year**

Enrollments in the public institutions, both four-year and community and technical colleges, include enrollments from all funding sources. Most enrollments at public institutions are supported, at least in part, by state funds appropriated by the Legislature. However, some enrollments are funded through outside sources (such as contracts) or students themselves pay the entire cost of instruction.

Fall 2006 headcount shows the largest enrollments at community and technical colleges



Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (U.S. Department of Education), fall 2006.

Notes: Public data includes both state and non-state funded enrollments. Not shown are enrollments in independent less-than-four-year institutions.

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Public four-year

Enrollments include all funding sources:	<u>Primary location</u>	<u>Fall 2006 enrollment (headcount)</u>
University of Washington	Seattle	39,524
University of Washington Bothell	Bothell	1,678
University of Washington Tacoma	Tacoma	2,292
Washington State University	Pullman/Spokane	21,010
Washington State University Tri-Cities	Tri-Cities	773
Washington State University Vancouver	Vancouver	1,872
Central Washington University	Ellensburg	10,688
Eastern Washington University	Cheney	11,161
The Evergreen State College	Olympia	4,416
Western Washington University	Bellingham	14,035
Total: Public four-year		107,449

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (U.S. Department of Education), fall 2006.

Notes: Enrollments include both state-supported and non-state-supported students. The Distribution of Washington State University students between campuses is estimated. In 2004, the Legislature removed the “branch” designation for Washington State University Spokane.

Colleges and Enrollments

Public two-year community and technical colleges

29 community colleges, 5 technical colleges

Enrollments include all funding sources:	Primary Location	Fall 2006 enrollment (headcount)
Bates Technical College	Tacoma	5,677
Bellevue Community College	Bellevue	18,209
Bellingham Technical College	Bellingham	3,442
Big Bend Community College	Moses Lake	2,666
Cascadia Community College	Bothell	2,562
Centralia College	Centralia	5,007
Clark College	Vancouver	12,785
Clover Park Technical College	Tacoma	8,696
Columbia Basin College	Pasco	6,926
Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	10,797
Everett Community College	Everett	10,332
Grays Harbor College	Aberdeen	3,326
Green River Community College	Auburn	9,212
Highline Community College	Des Moines	8,881
Lake Washington Technical College	Kirkland	4,811
Lower Columbia College	Longview	4,121
Olympic College	Bremerton	7,606
Peninsula College	Port Angeles	4,943
Pierce District:		
Pierce College Puyallup	Puyallup	3,652
Pierce College Fort Steilacoom	Fort Steilacoom	9,345
Renton Technical College	Renton	9,970
Seattle District:		
Seattle Central Community College	Seattle	10,576
North Seattle Community College	Seattle	8,486
South Seattle Community College	Seattle	9,000
Shoreline Community College	Shoreline	7,519
Skagit Valley Community College	Mount Vernon	6,912
South Puget Sound Community College	Olympia	6,946
Spokane District:		
Spokane Community College	Spokane	7,533
Spokane Falls Community College	Spokane	13,927
Tacoma Community College	Tacoma	7,866
Walla Walla Community College	Walla Walla	5,868
Wenatchee Valley College	Wenatchee	4,181
Whatcom Community College	Bellingham	6,103
Yakima Valley Community College	Yakima	5,810
Total: Community and technical colleges		253,693

Source: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, *Enrollment and Staffing Report*, fall 2006.

Notes: Enrollments include both state-supported and non-state-supported students. Seattle Vocational Institute's enrollments are included in the Seattle Central Community College total.

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Independent four-year

	<u>Primary location</u>	<u>Fall 2006 enrollment (headcount)</u>
Antioch University	Seattle	832
Argosy University	Seattle	441
Art Institute of Seattle	Seattle	2,352
Bastyr University	Kenmore	1,138
City University	Seattle	3,837
Cornish College of the Arts	Seattle	789
Crown College	Tacoma	455
DeVry University	Federal Way	955
DigiPen Institute of Technology	Redmond	789
Faith Evangelical Lutheran Seminary	Tacoma	317
Gonzaga University	Spokane	6,607
Heritage College	Toppenish	1,336
International Academy of Design and Technology	Seattle	457
ITT Technical Institute	Seattle	571
ITT Technical Institute	Everett	377
ITT Technical Institute	Spokane	399
Mars Hill Graduate School	Bothell	227
Northwest Baptist Seminary	Tacoma	73
Northwest College of Art	Poulsbo	96
Northwest University	Kirkland	1,281
Pacific Lutheran University	Tacoma	3,640
Puget Sound Christian College	Edmonds	142
Saint Martin's University	Lacey	1,578
Seattle Institute of Oriental Medicine	Seattle	33
Seattle Pacific University	Seattle	3,830
Seattle University	Seattle	7,226
Trinity Lutheran College	Issaquah	108
University of Phoenix	Seattle	1,744
University of Phoenix	Spokane	291
University of Puget Sound	Tacoma	2,797
Walla Walla University	College Place	1,876
Whitman College	Walla Walla	1,455
Whitworth University	Spokane	2,504
Total: Independent four-year		50,553

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (U.S. Department of Education).

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What is the level of state-supported full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments in public institutions?

Fall headcount data include all students who attend higher education institutions in Washington – whether they are enrolled in a one-credit course or attend full time. While state funding supports a large proportion of enrollments at public institutions, the headcount enrollment numbers include both enrollments supported by state funds as well as enrollments supported by other sources, such as contracts with outside agencies.

For budget purposes, the Legislature funds enrollments based on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students. FTE enrollments are based on total credit hours rather than numbers of individuals (i.e., headcounts). One full-time equivalent enrollment is equal to 15 credit hours for an undergraduate student and 10 credit hours for a graduate student. The number of student FTEs is usually less than the number based on headcount.

Furthermore, FTE enrollments are often calculated as an average for the entire year. The Legislature budgets FTE enrollments and, at the end of the year, actual FTE enrollments are calculated. Actual FTEs usually vary slightly from the “budgeted” FTE enrollments.

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Actual average annual FTEs: state-supported public four-year institutions and community and technical colleges (centers and off-campus enrollments included with each institution)

	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-00</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
<u>Research institutions</u>									
UW Main campus	31,785	32,036	32,661	33,863	34,065	33,487	33,383	33,155	33,497
UW Bothell	844	959	1,041	1,228	1,236	1,250	1,344	1,200	1,368
UW Tacoma	<u>963</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>1,662</u>	<u>1,579</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>1,782</u>
UW total	33,592	34,058	34,966	36,647	36,963	36,316	36,357	36,022	36,647
WSU Main campus	17,390	17,010	17,257	17,607	17,830	17,975	17,954	17,985	17,579
WSU Spokane	383	432	526	567	628	627	1,192	1,282	1,319
WSU Tri-Cities	591	596	639	631	627	677	672	691	695
WSU Vancouver	<u>948</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>1,339</u>	<u>1,367</u>	<u>1,684</u>
WSU total	19,312	19,008	19,498	19,955	20,311	20,542	21,157	21,325	21,277
<u>Comprehensive institutions</u>									
CWU	7,471	7,463	7,287	7,672	8,106	8,657	8,885	9,057	9,204
EWU	7,244	7,712	8,081	8,421	8,700	8,956	9,126	9,281	9,189
TESC	3,822	3,697	3,786	4,009	4,054	4,099	4,120	4,131	4,114
WWU	10,550	10,840	11,214	11,265	11,377	11,505	11,713	11,755	11,784
Four-year total	81,991	82,778	84,832	87,969	89,511	90,075	91,358	91,571	92,215
Community and technical colleges	121,302	125,131	128,093	133,962	139,753	138,241	131,489	130,933	132,316
Public total	203,293	207,909	212,925	221,931	229,264	228,316	222,847	222,504	224,531

Sources: Office of Financial Management, *Higher Education Enrollment Statistics*, and budget driver reports (as of August 2007).

Note: In 2004, the Legislature removed the “branch” designation for Washington State University Spokane.

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A closer look at community and technical colleges

Four main areas

Academic transfer: Earning credits that can be applied to a bachelor's degree program when students transfer to four-year institutions.

Workforce education: Preparing for jobs or upgrading job skills.

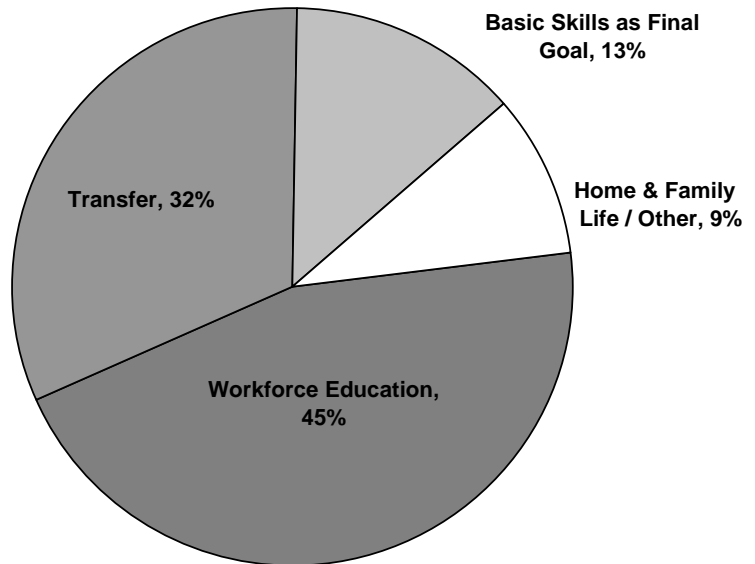
Basic skills: Taking courses that focus on English as a second language, adult basic education, and courses leading to a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) certificate.
Note:
Some portion of students classified as "transfer" and "workforce" also enroll in one or more basic skills courses.

Home and family life, other, and not reported: These students enroll for parent education, retirement planning or other purposes. This category also includes students who did not specify a goal when they enrolled.

More than 70 percent of the students enrolled in Washington higher education attend one of the state's 34 community and technical colleges. These schools serve widely distributed population centers.

In July 2006, the HECB approved four pilot baccalaureate programs, enabling Olympic and Peninsula Colleges and Bellevue and South Seattle Community Colleges to offer bachelors of applied science degrees.

Most state-supported students at the two-year colleges are in workforce training and academic transfer programs: 2006-07 by headcount



Percentage distributions have remained relatively stable over time by headcount

Purpose	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Workforce Education	44%	44%	46%	47%	45%
Transfer	32%	33%	32%	31%	32%
Basic Skills as Final Goal	13%	13%	12%	12%	13%
Home & Family Life/Other	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%

Source: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, *Academic Year Report 2006-07*.

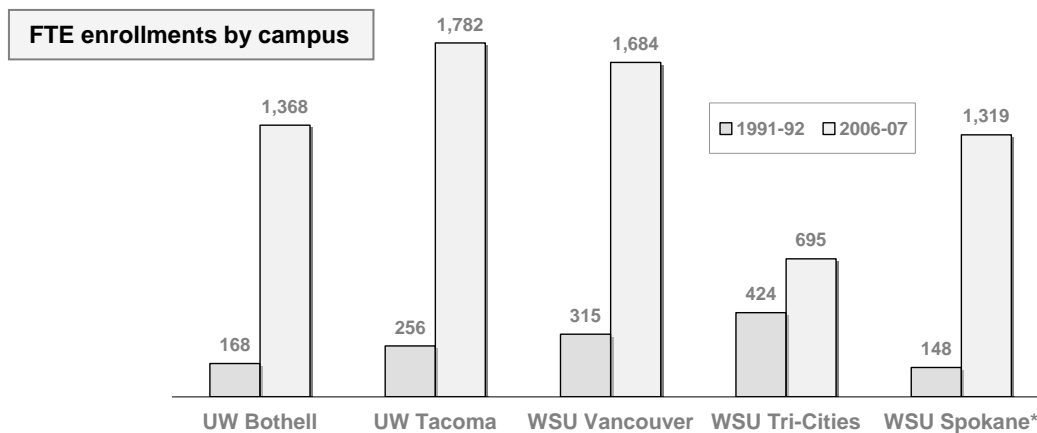
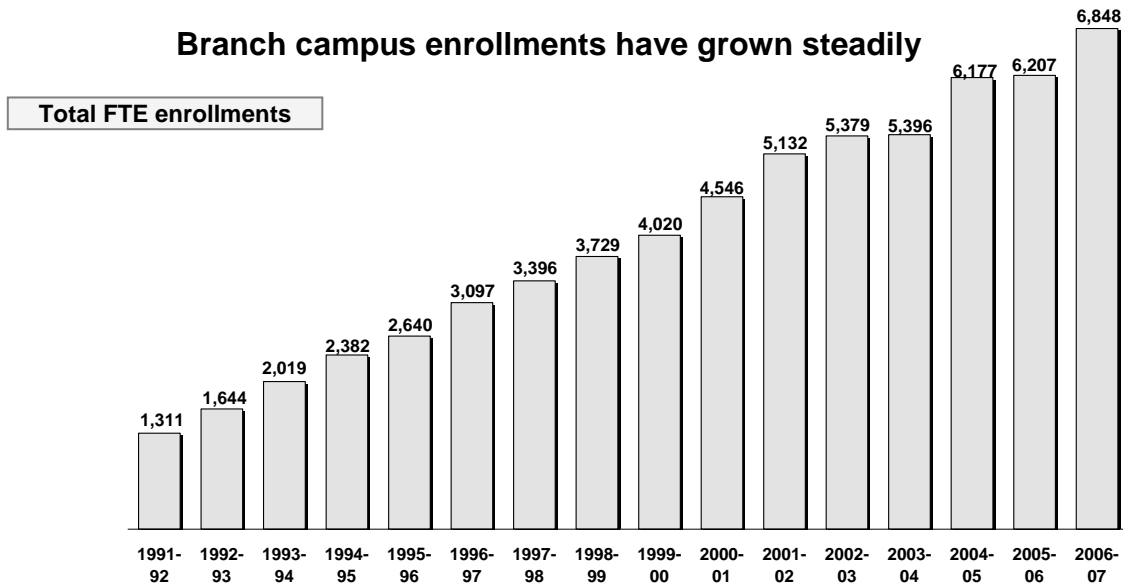
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Branch campuses

Branch campuses of the University of Washington and Washington State University were developed in the early 1990s, marking the first significant expansion of the state's public higher education system in more than two decades. Branch campuses address the issue of access to higher education in urban growth areas where there is no public four-year institution.

Legislation enacted in 2005 authorized lower-division courses and freshman/sophomore admissions at the UW branch campuses in Bothell and Tacoma, and at WSU Vancouver. In 2006, the Legislature called on WSU Tri-Cities to develop a plan for expanding into a four-year institution. In January 2007, the HECB approved the proposal, allowing WSU Tri-Cities to begin admitting lower-division students in fall 2007.

Branch campus enrollments have grown steadily



*The 2004 Legislature removed the "branch" designation for Washington State University Spokane. However, for historic purposes it is included in these charts.

Source: Office of Financial Management, budget driver reports.

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Distance education

For some students, the idea of “going to college” has taken on new meaning. New technologies, such as satellite transmissions, cable networks and the Internet, have allowed expanded access to courses and programs outside the traditional classroom environment.

Distance learning can be defined generally as teachers and students physically separated for at least some portion of the instructional time. Access to coursework is facilitated through one or more distance-delivery modes – ranging from mailed correspondence, to videotaped instruction, to interactive Internet connections.

It is important to note that “distance” learning and “traditional” learning are not mutually exclusive. Students may enroll simultaneously in both types of programs.

The portion of total instruction that can be characterized as “distance learning” has averaged about two percent in the four-year institutions and six percent in the two-year system since data collection began in fall 2000.

Distance learning enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment public two-year and four-year institutions: fall 2000 through fall 2006

<u>Fall term</u>	<u>Four-year percentage of total</u>	<u>Two-year percentage of total</u>	<u>Total four-year distance FTEs</u>	<u>Total two-year distance FTEs</u>
2000	2.0%	3.4%	1,787	4,085
2001	2.4%	4.0%	2,205	4,914
2002	1.7%	4.7%	1,621	6,046
2003	1.9%	5.2%	1,762	6,663
2004	1.9%	6.1%	1,793	7,339
2005	1.9%	7.3%	1,788	8,825
2006	2.4%	8.4%	2,262	10,386

Source: Office of Financial Management, *Higher Education Trends and Highlights*, February 2007.

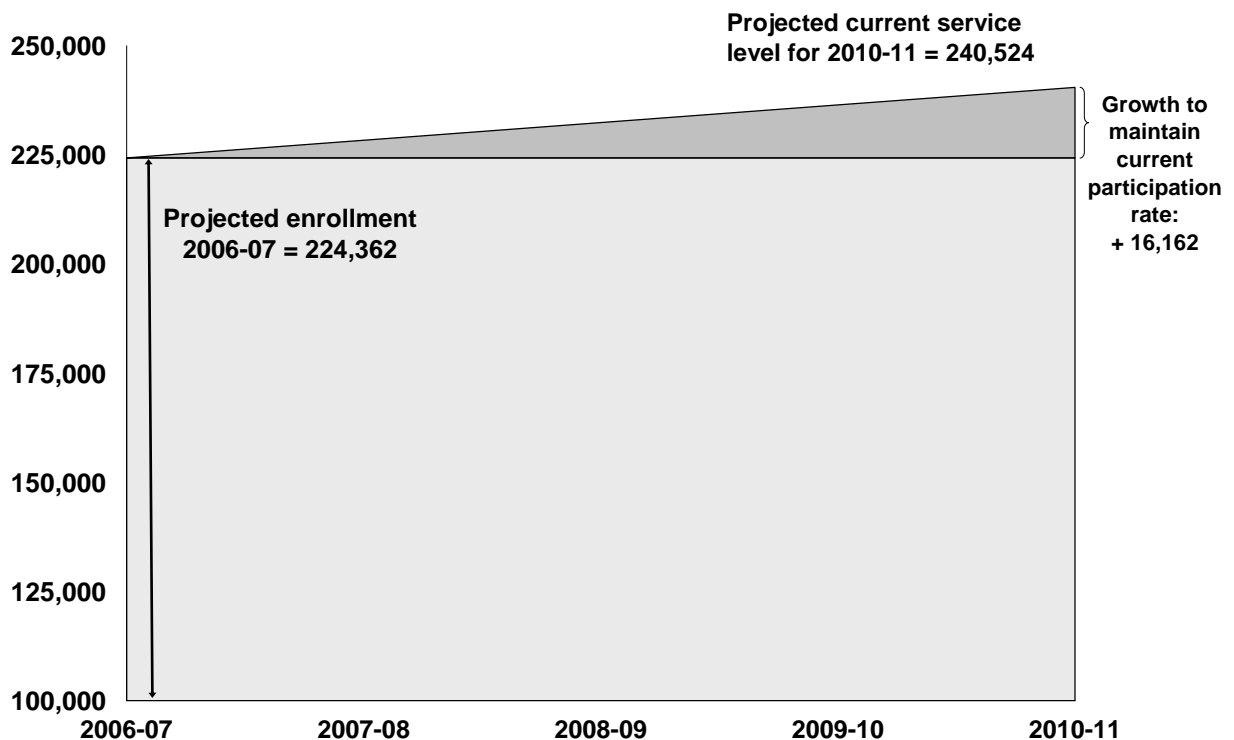
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What should the state anticipate for future higher education enrollments?

Based on projected 2006-07 participation in public higher education, the projected enrollments for public higher education by 2010-11 would be over 240,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments. This would allow the same proportion of the state's population to continue to enroll in public higher education institutions.

Based on current enrollment distributions, projections show the largest numbers of future enrollments – about 142,000 FTEs – at community and technical colleges. About 99,000 FTEs would be enrolled at public four-year institutions.

Maintaining the 2006-07 public higher education participation rate will require 16,000 additional state-funded FTE enrollments by 2010-11



Sources: Projections: Office of Financial Management, *Public Two- and Four-Year Headcount and FTE Projections: Current Participation Rate Carried Forward*, November 15, 2006.

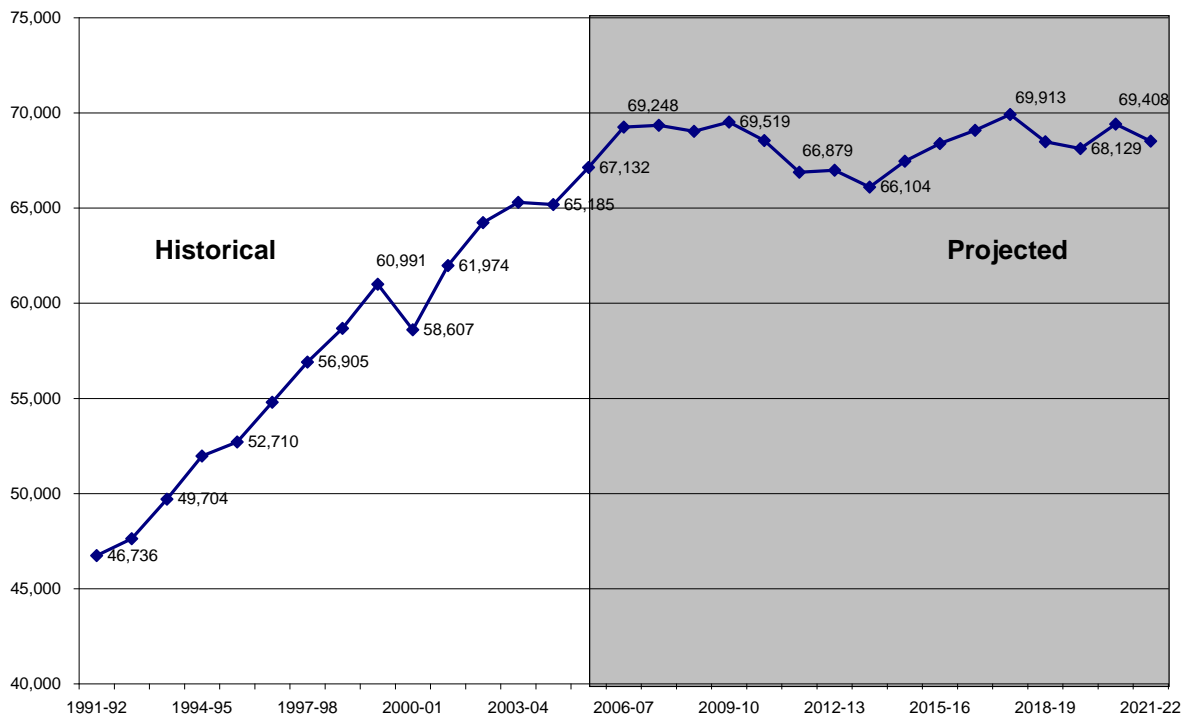
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Projections of high school graduates

The number of high school graduates is another important predictor of higher education enrollments. Because a high proportion of new college students are recent graduates from high school, tracking their predicted numbers can be useful for anticipating college demand.

As the chart below shows, total numbers of high school graduates in the state will continue to increase (with a small decline in the next decade followed by another upswing). Currently, about 60 percent of Washington's high school graduates continue directly to an institution of higher education and most enroll in colleges and universities within this state. If this percentage remains constant, or increases, the number of high school graduates wanting to enter Washington's colleges and universities will grow.

**Number of high school graduates in Washington:
historical and projected**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door* – 2008.

Note: Data include public and private high school graduates.